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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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ATTEMPTS NOTED IN DECREASING MILL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Aug 81 pp 70-72

[Article by engineer Ruben Espinosa Pedraja: "Zero Additional Fuel Consumption"]

[Text] A methodology developed at the sugar chemistry technology school of the Central University of Las Villas for the purpose of calculating the thermal energy balance of a sugar mill. Consideration was given to information contained in daily and 10-day reports and some measurements made by instruments installed in the sugar refineries.

In addition to producing sugar, which is very much in demand, the sugar industry also generates a large quantity heat energy deriving from the burning of bagasse which is obtained in the refinery itself. Besides, the use of exhaust steam, which is obtained from the primary motors for use in the technological process, facilitates an efficient steam cycle with high general heat efficiency.

It is important and worthwhile from the viewpoint of using this heat energy to figure out the heat and steam expenditure of each of the equipment units consuming these substances in the production process. This can be done by establishing an integral heat-energy balance.

The accomplishment of the heat-energy balance in sugar enterprises is a complex task because of the continuous and variable character of production and due to the large number of parameters and equipment units that consume steam and heat and that are involved in the production process.

All of these equipment units, machinery, and apparatuses, including the connecting pipe system, are a part of the complex system of processing sugar cane, a process during which we fundamentally use heat energy.

The sugar mill is also a consumer of heat and electric energy and this is why it is economically efficient to produce the electrical energy in maximum quantities in each industrial unit, not only to supply the refinery's own needs, but also to produce a surplus that could be transmitted into the national grid since the cost of producing electric energy in the sugar enterprises is lower than the cost of energy produced in the electric power plants.

This is fundamentally due to the fact that the heat source is the bagasse itself and that the steam, which comes out of the turbogenerators (exhaust steam) is used in the production process.

Keeping in mind that petroleum is a very expensive fuel on the international market, which of course will drive up the cost of sugar production, especially when it is consumed excessively, it is of fundamental importance to perfect the energy systems in the sugar mills for the purpose of reducing the additional fuel consumption (petroleum, wood, electric energy). If we further analyze the broad development prospects for the bagasse industry, we can clearly see the need for burning the smallest quantity of that substance and at the same time reducing the petroleum consumption figures.

For all of these reasons, it is highly worthwhile to work along these lines, to study the real possibilities of attaining the objectives proposed here, in connection with which the factory's heat-energy balance is an indispensable element of analysis.

The overall character of the heat-energy balance, starting with adequate methodology, is always instructive in a sugar enterprise and turns out to be very useful. With this objective in mind, the sugar chemistry technology school at the Central University of Las Villas has worked out a general methodology for the calculation of steam and heat expenditure of the consuming and producing equipment in a sugar enterprise.

This calculation methodology was applied in a sugar enterprise where the general heat losses were on the order of 30 percent and where, moreover, on many occasions, wood was used because it was impossible to get bagasse produced to obtain energy.

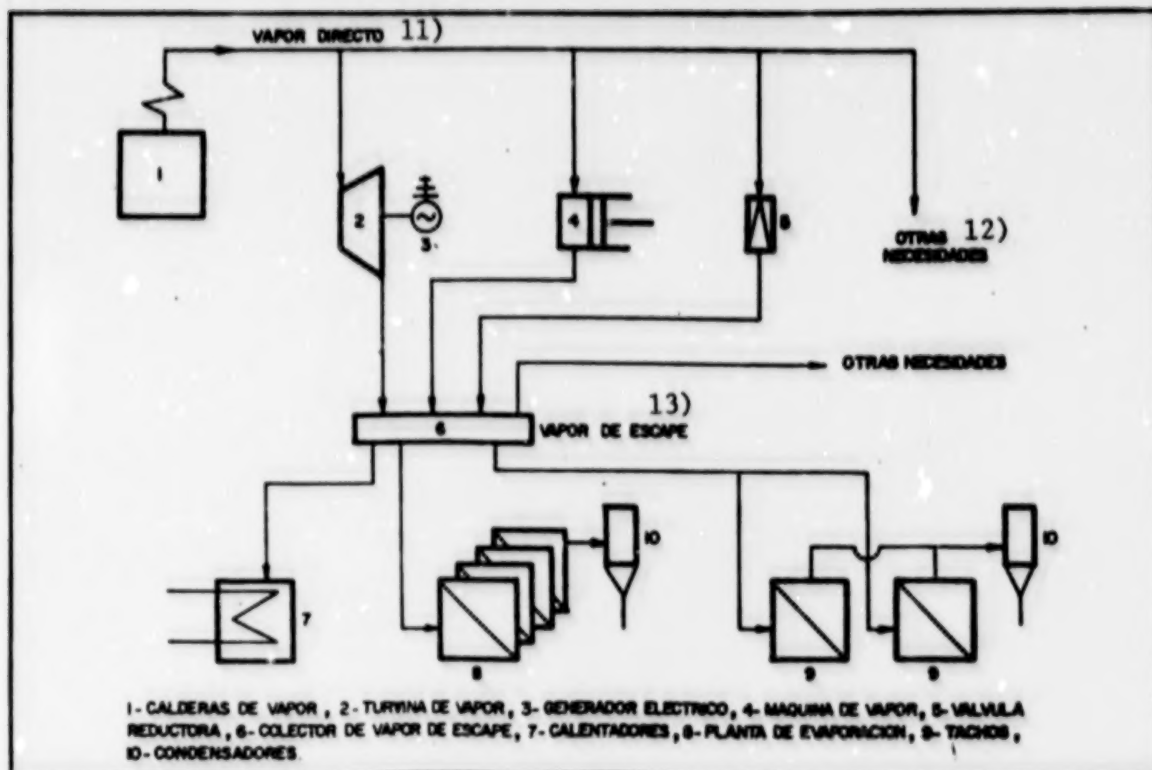
After calculating the heat-energy balance and after very rigorous analyses, the necessary long-term and short-term recommendations were submitted. During the harvest period analyzed, the unit managed to bale bagasse and now has a surplus amount which enables it to keep the additional fuel consumption index (wood) at zero, even during more or less prolonged shutdowns.

This methodology is based on simple equations through which one can calculate the consumption of heat and steam in the primary motors (steam turbines, steam engines, etc.), and the technological equipment (heaters, evaporators, pans), with real output data obtained directly or through the reports from laboratories and factories.

The analysis of the energy diagram can be accomplished weekly, every 12 days, on the basis of the average data taken from the above-mentioned reports.

Through this analysis one can figure out the adequate or inadequate use of steam and heat in the production of raw and refined sugar. This analysis can also provide the standards that must be followed in drawing up the repair or short-term or long-term investment plans, in order to make better use of heat available in the sugar enterprises.

We will continue working along these lines; this year (1981), for example, we will analyze--through the installation of the heat-energy balance calculation methodology--12 sugar enterprises in the province of Villa Clara as a modest contribution toward the implementation of the slogan of zero additional fuel consumption and to improve the general efficiency of the sugar enterprises.



Key: 1--Steam boilers; 2--Steam turbines; 3--Electric generator; 4--Steam engine; 5--Reduction valve; 6--Exhaust [Waste] steam collectors; 7--Heaters; 8--Evaporation plant; 9--Pans; 10--Concentrators; 11--Direct steam; 12--Other needs; 13--Exhaust [Waste] steam.

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PRESIDENT PROMOTES 27 ARMED FORCES GENERAL OFFICERS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo yesterday filled the 27 general officer vacancies existing in the armed forces, four of them to the highest rank in their branches (three in the army and one in the navy).

As anticipated, Maj Gens Mario de Mello Mattos, Euclides de Oliveira Figueiredo Filho and Jose Magalhaes da Silva were promoted to general of the army. Bersange Figueiredo Prates, Diogo de Oliveira Figueiredo and Geraldo de Araujo Ferreira Braga were promoted to major general.

Ney Riopardense Rezende, Luiz Armando Franco de Azambuja, Arnaldo Bastos de Carvalho Braga, Ilson Nunes da Silva, Luiz Guilherme de Freitas Coutinho, Carlos Annibal Pacheco and Roberto Pinheiro Klein, also of the army, were promoted to brigadier general.

Vice Adm Raphael de Azevedo Branco was selected to fill the only vacancy to fleet admiral (the highest rank in the navy). Rear Adms Aymara Xavier de Souza, Dimas Lopes de Silva Coelho and Hugo Stoffel were promoted to vice admiral and Capts Heitor Alves Barreira Junior, Haroldo Bastos Cordeiro Junior, Lysias Ruland Kerr and Jorge Angelo Maia were promoted to rear admirals.

In the air force, the president promoted six new brigadier generals, but none of them to the highest rank. Brigadier Fred Dalia Hoffman of flying personnel, was promoted to major brigadier. Brig Gen Mario Bretanha Galvao of supply was promoted to major brigadier, as was Brig Gen Antonio Ismar Braga of the Medical Corps.

Col Luis Carlos Boavista Accioly was promoted to air force brigadier general (in flying personnel) and Cols Waldemar Kischinhevsky and Edson Brandao Guimaraes were promoted to medical brigadier generals.

In the same action by the ministers of the army and air force and the president for the signing of the promotion orders, Figueiredo also signed reassignment orders for general officers in the army and air force as the result of their promotions.

General of the Army Mario Mello de Mattos, for example, was appointed chief of the General Department of Personnel and in his stead Maj Gen Leonidas Pires Concalves was appointed deputy chief of the army staff. On the other hand, Euclides de Oliveira Figueiredo Filho has not yet been assigned a new function but reports are that he should assume command of the Amazon Region Military Command in January.

Jose Magalhaes da Silveira has already been named chief of the Department of War Materiel and he should be replaced as deputy chief of the department by Maj Gen Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro.

Brig Gen Fred Dalia Hoffman will continue as chief of the Air Force Secretariat of Economy and Finance and Brig Gen Mario Bretanha Galvao was named chief of the supply Directorate.

Changes in Command Are First Results

President Figueiredo also signed reassignment orders for army and air force general officers as a result of their promotions. In the army, Gen Mario de Mello Mattos was appointed chief of the General Personnel Department. Maj Gen Leonidas Pires Goncalves, who was in the Amazon Region Military Command, was promoted to replace him. Gen Jose Magalhaes da Silveira was named chief of the War Materiel Department and replaced as deputy chief of the War Materiel Department by Maj Gen Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro, who was in command of the 3rd Army Division.

Gen Euclides de Oliveira Figueiredo Filho has not yet been assigned new duties, although the law creating the vacancy of general of the army for the Amazon Region Military Command had already been approved by President Figueiredo, however, it is only effective beginning 1 January 1982.

Maj Gen Diogo de Oliveira Figueiredo was assigned as commander of the 3rd Army Division, being replaced as commander of the Army Command and Staff School by Brig Gen Alberto dos Santos Lima Fajardo.

Maj Gen Geraldo de Araujo Ferreira Braga was named commander of the 1st Army Division to replace Gen Euclides Figueiredo. Brig Gen Mario Orlando Ribeiro Sampaio, who was commander of the 4th Military Region, was appointed chief of the Army Intelligence Center.

Maj Gen Bersange Figueiredo Prates, now in command of the 6th Military Region, has not yet been assigned new duties, although he was promoted yesterday.

Brig Gen Arnaldo Bastos de Carvalho Braga, Sao Paulo Military Police commander, and one of those promoted, should remain in that post as an assistant.

Brig Gen Eduardo Lucena Barbosa was named commander of the 9th School Motorized Infantry Brigade. Brig Gen Ilson Nunes da Silva was named commander of the 10th Motorized Infantry Brigade. Brig Gen Luiz Guilherme de Freitas Coutinho was named commander of the 13th Motorized Infantry Brigade. Brig Gen Angelo Baratta Filho was named commandant of the Officer Advanced Training School. Brig Gen Roberto Pinheiro Klein was named commander of the 17th Jungle Infantry Brigade. Brig Gen Brummel Couto was named director of Armaments and Munition. Brig Gen Ney Riopardense Rezende was named commander of the 1st Mechanized Cavalry Brigade.

Brig Gen Luiz Armando Franco de Azambuja was named commander of the 16th Motorized Infantry Brigade. Brig Gen Everaldo de Oliveira Reis was named commander of the 4th Military Region. Brig Gen Carlos Annibal Pacheco was named commander of 4th Army Division Artillery.

Air Force

Brig Gen Fred Dalia Hoffman, who already held the position, will be kept as chief of the Air Force Secretariat of Economy and Finances. Brig Gen Mario Bretanha Galvao, promoted yesterday, was named director of supply; Brig Gen Antonio Ismar Braga was appointed chief of the Health Directorate. Brig Gen Luis Carlos Accioly, another one of those promoted yesterday, was appointed chief of staff of the General Personnel Command.

In addition to those assignments, Brig Gen Marcio Nobrega de Ayrosa Moreira was named deputy director of Registry and Control of Personnel; Mario Accacio Alves Baptista as deputy director of administration of the Electronics and Flight Safety Directorate; Sergio Burger as technical deputy director of the Electronics and Flight Safety Directorate; Joao Fellipe Brack as commandant of the Air Force Officer Specialist School; Jose Ruy Alvares, deputy director of logistics of the Air Force Directorate of Education; Jose Souza de Figueiredo as deputy director for Budget and Payment of Personnel of the Supply Directorate; Waldemar Kischinhievski, director of the Air Force Central Hospital and Edson Brandao Guimaraes, technical deputy director of the Air Force Health Directorate. Also assigned were Colonels Eduardo de Azevedo Bastos to be temporary deputy director of logistics for the Health Directorate; Henrique de Assis de Lima, also temporarily, as deputy secretary of accounting of the Air Force Economy and Finances Secretariat in Brasilia and Francisco Ferreira Chaves Filho as deputy director of subsistence of the supply Directorate. Brig Gen Evonio Arouca, who is ill, was relieved as chief of staff of the General Personnel Command.

Mario de Mellos Mattos

The only artilleryman among the three generals promoted to the highest rank in the army, Mario de Mello Mattos is 62 years-of-age and entered the Realengo Military School in April 1938. He was appointed an officer candidate of the Artillery Branch in December 1940 and was promoted to 2nd lieutenant in August 1941, becoming a 1st lieutenant in October 1942, and captain in June 1945.

Mario de Mellos Mattos was promoted to field officer rank in the grade of major in June 1952, becoming a lieutenant colonel in December 1960 and colonel in August 1965. He became a brigadier general in November 1973 and a major general in March 1978.

Among the decorations he has received, the general has the Order of Military Merit, the Order of Aeronautic Merit, the Pacifier Medal, the Santos Dumont Medal of Merit and the Tamandare Medal of Merit.

He was commander of the 1st Howitzer Battery, student instructor of the Armored Course as part of the Army Staff Course on General Tactics and Artillery, assistant to sections of the army staff, chief of staff of the 4th Army, deputy

chief of staff of the armed forces, commander of the 3rd Army Division and at this time he is the deputy chief of staff of the army.

He also completed the artillery course according to the 1929 regulation; graduated from the Officers Advanced Training School, the Staff School and the Superior War Course of the Superior War School.

Euclydes de Oliveira Figueiredo Filho, who was promoted to general of the army yesterday, belongs to the cavalry and is brother to President Joao Figueiredo. He is 62 years-of-age and entered the old Realengo Military School in 1938 and appointed an officer candidate in 1940.

He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant in August 1941, to 1st lieutenant in June 1943 and to captain in December 1945. He attained field officer rank of major in July 1953, promoted to lieutenant colonel in April 1961 and to colonel in August 1965. He became a brigadier general in November 1973 and major general in March 1978.

In addition, the new army general has completed courses in Cavalry pursuant to the 1929 regulation; Officer Advanced Training School, Army Staff School and Specialized Training School, where he specialized in photographic intelligence and chemical warfare. He also graduated from the Techniques of Education Course.

Among other decorations, he has those of Commander of the Orders of Military Merit, Naval Merit and Air Force Merit. During his military career he has held important posts such as those of director of the Campinas stud farm, chief of the subsection of the 2nd Section of the Army Staff and command of the Cavalry School Regiment. Euclydes Figueiredo Filho also served in the Military Household of the Presidency of the Republic and was the Brazilian armed forces military attache in Colombia.

Jose Magalhaes da Silveira

Also from the Cavalry, Jose Magalhaes da Silveira becomes a general of the army at the age of 63. He entered the Realengo Military School in April 1938 and declared an officer candidate in the Cavalry in December 1940 and promoted to 2nd lieutenant in August 1941, to 1st lieutenant in December 1943 and to captain in June 1946.

Jose Magalhaes da Silveira attained field grade as a major in October 1953 and then promoted to lieutenant colonel in April 1961 and to colonel in August 1965. He became a brigadier general in March 1974 and a major general in November 1978.

He is a graduate of the cavalry course pursuant to the 1929 regulation, of the Officer Advanced Training School, the Army Command and Staff School and of the motor-mechanization course of the Motor Mechanization School. Among his decorations are the Gold Military Medal, Officer of the Order of Rio Branco, Pacifier Medal and the Tamandare Medal of Merit.

In addition, he has had assignments as superior officer in the Officer Advanced Training School, the Army Command and Staff School and in 4th Cavalry Division Headquarters.

He was also a student at the Superior War School, commanded the 1st Border Group, held the post of deputy director of Military Service, headed the office of the Army Staff and commanded the 6th Army Division.

Raphael de Azevedo Branco

Promoted to fleet admiral, Raphael de Azevedo Branco is now deputy chief of the navy staff. He is 57 years old. He entered the Naval School as a cadet in May 1941 and appointed a midshipman in the Navy in February 1945. He attained naval flag rank as a rear admiral in June 1972.

He held the posts of commander of the ships Benevente, Duque de Caxias, Canopus, the cruiser Barroso and the aircraft carrier Minas Gerais. He was also commander of the naval bases of Salvador and Aratu in addition to having commanded the Northeast Naval Force.

Raphael de Azevedo Branco also was chief of the Directorate of Naval Education, Directorate of Naval Personnel, director of the Admiral Wandekolk Training Center and commander in chief of the fleet. He was also chief of the office of the minister of the navy, commanded the Naval War School and performed the duties of naval attache in the Brazilian embassies in the United States and Canada.

He was awarded the War Medal with two stars, the Northeast Naval Force Medal, the Bronze Military Medal, the Silver Military Medal, the Humanitarian Medal 1st Class, Commander of the Order of Military Merit, Commander of the Order of Rio Branco, Pacifier Medal, Santos Dumont Merit Medal, Air Force Merit Medal and is an officer of the Air Force Merit Order.

Ten More from the Army

Maj Gen Bersange Figueiredo Pratea became an officer candidate in August 1945 and reached the rank of brigadier general in March 1977. He is 56 years-of-age and belongs to the Infantry Branch. In addition to the infantry course, he graduated from the Officer Advanced Training School (ESAO), the Army Command and Staff School (ECEME), and the Communications School. Among the various medals he received are the Military Gold Medal and the Order of Rio Branco. As a general he was chief of the Army Civilian Personnel Directorate and at this time commands the 6th Military Region.

Of the three major generals promoted yesterday to that rank, the youngest is Diogo de Oliveira Figueiredo, the brother of President Joao Figueiredo. Like him, he is a cavalryman. He is 55 years-of-age and he became a cadet in August 1945. He became a general in March 1977. He has completed courses of Cavalry, ESAO, ECEME, Army Equitation School, Armed Forces Command and Staff School and Superior War School. He was awarded the Marechal Hermes Medal (bronze with one crown), the Paraguayan Order of Military Merit, Paraguayan Honorary Cavalry Medal and the Military Gold Medal. At this time he is chief of the ECEME.

Maj Gen Geraldo de Araujo Ferreira Braga, now chief of the Army Intelligence Center (CIEEX), belongs to the infantry and is 59 years-of-age. He became a cadet in August 1945 and became a general in March 1977. He has taken courses in infantry ESAO, ECEME, Chemical Warfare and Armed Forces Command and Staff School. Among others, he has the Campaign Medal, War Medal, Military Gold Medal, and the Order of Rio Branco. He was recently the interim chief of the office of the Ministry of the Army.

Brigadier Gen Arnaldo Bastos de Carvalho Braga is the commander of the Sao Paulo Military Police, a post in which he will remain. He is 56 years-of-age and became an officer candidate in December 1948. He has completed courses in cavalry--the branch to which he belongs--Officer Advanced Training School, Army Command and Staff School. Among others, he has the Military Gold Medal.

Carlos Anibal Pacheco, a new brigadier general, is 52 years-of-age and is from the artillery. He became an officer candidate in December 1948. He has completed courses in artillery, ESAO, ECEME and the Coast Artillery School. He holds the Military Gold Medal.

Brigadier General Ilson Nunes da Silva of the infantry is 56 years old. He became an officer candidate in December 1947. He has graduated from courses in the infantry, ESAO, ECEME, Physical Education School. He holds the Military Gold Medal.

Brig Gen Luiz Armando Franco de Azambuja is 57 years old. He became an officer candidate in December 1947. He has graduated from courses in the ESAO, ECEME and the Superior War School. He received several medals, among which is the Military Gold Medal.

Brig Gen Luiz Guilherme de Freitas Coutinho of the Infantry is 53 and became an officer candidate in December 1948. He has graduated from courses in infantry, ESAO, ECEME and Army Physical Education School. He received the Marechal Hermes Medal (bronze with one crown); the UN Emergency Force, the Military Gold Medal, the Rio Branco Medal and the Italian Order of Merit.

Ney Riopardense Rezende was promoted to brigadier general and is 57 years old. He belongs to the Cavalry Branch. He was appointed an officer candidate in December 1948 and has graduated from courses in cavalry, ESAO, ECEME and Armed Forces Staff School. He has the Military Gold Star and three other medals awarded by Paraguay.

Brig Gen Roberto Pinheiro Klein belongs to the Artillery and is 55 years old. He became an officer candidate in December 1949. He has graduated from courses in artillery, ESAO, ECEME, Organizational Maintenance and Artillery in the United States. Among other medals he has the Military Gold Medal, the Marechal Hermes Medal (bronze with one crown), the Chilean Star of Merit and the Rio Branco Order.

Air Force Names

Maj Brig Fred Dalia Hoffmann was number one on the seniority list in the Air Force and already holding the post of secretary of economy and finances of the Air Force, a position which became official yesterday. From Pernambuco, he belonged to the class of April 1943 and was declared flying officer candidate in 1948. He became a general (air brigadier general) in November 1978. He has served in the United States and in the Araripe Macedo era he served as adviser to the office of the minister in logistics at a time when the FAB [Brazilian Air Force] was preparing a reequipment plan in which several aircraft were included, among them the Xavante and the F-5.

Maj Brig Mario Bretanha Galvao is a native of Rio de Janeiro. He was carried as a supernumary on the manning table of the Air Force because he was detached last year to attend the Superior War School. He was number two in seniority. With his promotion yesterday, he leaves the post he held in the Secretariat of Economy and Finances of the Air Force in Brasilia, and goes on to occupy the only duty which calls for the grade to which he was promoted, director of Air Force Supply in Rio de Janeiro. He belongs to the class of December 1945 and was promoted to brigadier general in March 1979. He also served in the office of former Minister Araripe Macedo.

Maj Brig Antonio Ismar Braga of the Medical Corps is of the May 1951 class and was declared a medical officer candidate of the FAB that same year. From Saboeiro, Ceara, he was promoted to general in November 1977. His specialty as a doctor is gynecology and obstetrics. He has 21 individual and five group commendations in his career. He was number one on the promotion list by reason of seniority. He was appointed yesterday to hold the post of Director of Air Force Health in Rio de Janeiro, a post he had been exercising on an interim basis.

Brig Gen Luiz Carlos Boavista Accioly of flying personnel was assigned upon promotion to serve in Rio as chief of staff of the General Personnel Command. He was appointed officer candidate in December 1953. He was promoted to colonel on 31 August 1977. He has completed courses in antisubmarine warfare in the United States and was an operational pilot on navy aircraft carriers.

Medical Brig Gen Waldemar Kischinhevski is a native of Rio de Janeiro, where he was born on 5 October 1926. He became a medical officer candidate in June 1952, the year he joined the Air Force. He has 15 commendations in his record. As a colonel he held the post of director of the Galeao Air Base Hospital. Yesterday he was named director of the Air Force Hospital in Rio de Janeiro. His last promotion, to colonel, took place 31 August 1974.

Medical Brig Gen Edson Brandao Guimaraes, also promoted yesterday, is of the class of April 1953 and on that same year he was appointed Air Force medical officer of Minas Gerais, he has taken all the regulation courses for FAB doctors and was promoted to colonel on 31 August 1975. He has 14 commendations in his record and yesterday, after having been promoted to general, he was assigned to head the Technical Deputy Directorate of the Health Directorate.

Admirals' Careers

Vice Adm Aymara Xavier da Souza, present chief of staff of Naval Operations is 53 and a native of Rio de Janeiro. He was promoted to rear admiral on 31 March 1977. He commanded the destroyers Apa, Amazonas, Bauru and Piaui; he was director of Naval Aviation, the Aeronaval Training and Qualifying Center, and he commanded the Sao Paulo da Aldeia Naval Air Base.

His records also confirm that he served in the office of the minister of the navy in 1969 and 1970. From 1972 to 1974 he served as chief of staff of the 5th Naval District and the Naval Command of Brasilia.

Vice Adm Dimas Lopes da Silva Coelho, also of Rio de Janeiro, class of 1945, was appointed a midshipman in 1951. He is now 55 and has completed courses of advanced training in hydrography and navigation, specialization in hydrography in Italy, and the Superior War School. He commanded the hydrographic ship Sirius, he was secretary of the Admiralty Council in 1977 and naval assistant in the Superior War School in 1977. His promotion from naval captain to rear admiral took place on 30 June 1970.

Vice Adm Hugo Stoffel was already commander of the fleet of naval frigates, which are the most modern ships of the Brazilian Navy. He became an officer candidate in 1944 and was appointed a midshipman in the class of 1951. A native of Rio de Janeiro, he is 53 and has completed courses in Antisubmarine Tactics and in the Superior War School. He commanded the naval oceanographic pilot boat Bauru and the cruiser Tamandare.

He was promoted to naval captain in September 1970 and reached the rank of rear admiral in March 1977 (the navy did not release the biography of four naval captains promoted to rear admiral).



Mello Mattos

Euclydes

Silveira

Branco

NEW 'PACKAGE' CHANGES PICTURE OF GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

Election Prospects Changed

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] The approval of the new "package" of electoral legislation reforms by the government should reverse the forecasts being made up to yesterday morning with respect to the upcoming elections. Instead of four of the 23 state governments being disputed, in 1982 the PDS [Social Democratic Party] should elect 19 governors, increasing its prerepresentation in the Legislative Assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

"All we have left to do is to go home," was the statement yesterday by Senator Agenor Maria (PMDB-RN) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party from Rio Grande do Norte], candidate to governor of his state, to Senator Mauro Benevides, candidate to the governorship of Ceara.

"Just look how Our Lady protects me. I wanted to be candidate to governor of Maranhao, came Sunday and they did not let me," joked Deputy Epitacio Cafeteira (PMDB-Mato Grosso).

"We accepted a reduction from 214 to 180 or 170 deputies but not to 120 as you wanted," said Deputy Julio Campos of the PDS National Executive Committee to Gilson de Barros (PMDB Matto Grosso).

Municipal Elections

The total linkage of votes will tend to "municipalize" the electoral campaign, which should revolve around the municipal elections. There will be no ideological debates and national issues, a change which brings an obvious advantage for the PDS because the party has an absolute majority of the prefects and councilmen in all the states, even those of an oppositionist tendency such as Sao Paulo.

Thus, the opposition has some chances in Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Paraiba, Piaui and Amazonas if the campaign for the state governorships arouses the enthusiasm of the rank and file around the slates of the PDT [Democratic Workers Party], PMDB or the PP [Popular Party].

The compulsory nature of the requirement that the parties present candidates to all contested positions in 1982, reinforces the power of the governors, who will be able to select the person of their preference since it makes unworkable the alliances which were already taking shape among the factions of the PDS and the opposition. In Bahia, for example, dissident Lomanto Junior cannot come to an arrangement with the PP of former Governor Roberto Santos. Lomanto will have to channel his votes to all the candidates of the PDS if he wants to reelect his son Leur Lomanto.

The proposal also eliminates agreements which were already being put together in other states such as Ceara, where the PDS supported Mauro Benevides against Governor Virgilio Tavora, who seeks to impose the candidacy of his main adviser, Aecio de Borba Vasconcelos.

Problems

Senator Franco Montoro, the favorite in Sao Paulo to replace Governor Paulo Maluf, must suffer the impact of the possible candidacies of former Prefect Olavo Setubal of the PP, Attorney Helio Bicudo of the PT, former President Janio Quadros for the PTB, speaking only of the breakup of the opposition voter monopoly. On the other hand, he must face the PDS, where he must face the government candidate, who is helped by the federal, state and municipal machinery, since the great majority of the prefects and councilmen from the interior of Sao Paulo belong to the official party.

The incomprehensible optimism of Parana Governor Ney Braga when he made his last trip to Brasilia and said that the PDS would be strengthened by the withdrawal of former Governor Paulo Pimental, who became a candidate for the governorship for the PTB, is only now being interpreted by political observers in Brasilia. He said that Senator Jose Richa of the PMDB, apparently unbeatable, would have to face not only the candidate of the government, Saul Raiz, but also Pimentel of the PTB and Jaime Canet of the PP.

In 1978 Richa managed to be elected to the Senate against Tulio Vargas of the old ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] thanks to the help of the subgroups [sublegendas], a phenomenon which Ney hopes will be repeated in the future within the framework of the multiparty system.

The rise of Senator Tancredo Neves, president of the PP, to Liberdade Palace no longer appears so easy. In Minas, the PMDB should launch Senator Itamar Franco as a candidate and the PT could resort to former cassated Deputy Edgard Mata Machado. Despite this, it is true that the PP has a strong legislative representation and a well structured party machinery in the interior. In Rio, all the government measures in favor of the PDS favor the local majority party, the PP of Chagas Freitas. The possibilities of the candidacy of Miro Teixeira increase with the need of the PMDB of Roberto Saturnino, the PDT of Leonel Brizola, the PTB of Sandra Cavalcanti and the PDS of Celio Borja to forward their own candidates for the governorship of Rio de Janeiro.

In Amazonas, where the majority of the voters are concentrated in Manaus, the electoral prospects of Gilberto Mestrinho, now in the PP, appear good against Evandro Carreira of the PMDB, which is so divided with respect to the PDS of Governor Jose Lindoso. In Para, the federal government needs to intensify support for the president of the Senate, Jarbas Passarinho, so that he may

face the machinery of Governor Alacid Nunes at the service of the PMDB of Jader Barbalho.

In Rio Grande do Norte, the PDS is once more strengthened against the PP of former Governor Aloisio Alves, while in Pernambuco, the PMDB of Marcos Freire continues to be very strong, although it can no longer count on the hope of an agreement with the PP of Thales Ramalhou or the PDT. In Bahia, any PDS candidate should win the election against Roberto Santos of the PP and Valdir Pires of the PMDB.

In the South

Even in Rio Grande do Sul, the PDS now has a chance of winning the election with Nelson Marchezan or Jair Soares because the government's electoral reform makes the fight between the PMDB of Senator Pedro Simon and the PDT of former Governor Leonel Brizola, inevitable, also preventing alliances between them and the PP of former Governor Sinval Guazzelli.

The picture is practically the same throughout the country, with a reversal of the expectations of the official party, which appeared completely without strength up to yesterday morning.

Other members of the PDS, however, such as the deputy leader of the government party, Deputy Alvaro Valle (PDS-RJ) [PDS Rio de Janeiro], think differently, "Now negotiations can begin. It was impractical before because we were trapped."

Miro Most Popular

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] The secretary general of the Popular Party [PP], Deputy Miro Teixeira, today has the preference of the Rio de Janeiro voters, according to the last poll taken by the Brazilian Institute of Technical and Statistical Analysis (IBATE) of candidates to the state governorship. The work, ordered by politicians of the PDS, is relative to the period 15 October to 15 November and represents 3,600 interviews with persons between 17 and 65 years-of-age of different socioeconomic classes.

To the question "For whom are you going to vote for governor of the state?"--the poll did not allow options--replies were 23.2 percent for Miro, 20.8 percent for Sandra Cavalcanti (PTB), 7.7 percent for Senator Saturnino Braga (PMDB); 7.3 percent for former Governor Leonel Brizola (PDT); and 4.3 percent for the prefect of Niteroi, Wellington Moreira Franco. Of those interviewed, 36.7 percent are still undecided. Among the parties, the PMDB is preferred by 16.1 percent. Next is the PTB (13.8 percent), the PP (11.6 percent), the PDS (11.2 percent), the PT (7.3 percent) and the PDT (4.5 percent). The PDR [Republican Democratic Party], still being formed, was preferred by .3 percent. As far as the parties are concerned, 35.2 percent are still undecided.

Image

According to an IBATE study, the rise of Miro in popular preference was caused by two main reasons: An abrupt fall in the popularity of Sandra Cavalcanti and the revelation which preceded the rally initiating the campaign of the PP candidate last 14 October in Madureira.

Two explanations were given for the decline in the popularity of Sandra: The first, which also justifies an increase in the number of undecideds, is that in the first half of 1980, when the former deputy had 54 percent of popular preference, the other parties had not yet indicated their candidates.

The other reason, according to the survey, was the accusation by legislators in the Legislative Assembly, accusing her of having used the National Intelligence Service (SNI) "to threaten her colleagues." The coordinators of the survey concluded that the revelation of the debate on her petition in which the former deputy mentions the SNI, harmed her popularity, primarily among the younger voters up to 32 years-of-age.

Also according to the survey, the numbers which indicate Miro as being preferred are the result "of the reappearance of the deputy, who received the most votes in 1978, at that time running for the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]." The researchers point out, however, that the Miro rally, attended by large numbers of people, did not show up in the survey, which was concluded a day later.

They believe that the simple presence of Miro Teixeira in the announcements which preceded the Madureira rally, were enough to insure the preference for the PP candidate. According to the last survey, Miro Teixeira beats all the others in the Rio de Janeiro area, as well as in the interior of the state, coming in behind Sandra Cavalcanti only in the capital, with a difference of .4 percent.

In the comparative analysis of the results of the first and second quarters of 1981, the survey concludes that "a reading of the Miro Teixeira figures reveals that there was a mobilization of the candidate with respect to the voters and his candidacy achieved greater aggressiveness in all areas, particularly in the interior of the state, where his political work took on more emphasis."

Progress of the Candidates According to IBATE

<u>Candidates</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>
Miro Teixeira (PP)	8.9 percent	15 percent	16.9 percent	23.2 percent
Sandra Cavalcanti (PTB-PDR)	32.6 "	32 "	28.9 "	20.8 "
Roberto Saturnino (PMDB)	6.1 "	4.1 "	6.4 "	7.7 "
Leonel Brizola (PDT)	7.6 "	4.9 "	5.1 "	7.3 "
Moreira Franco (PDS)	3.2 "	4.1 "	5.2 "	4.3 "
Undecided	41.6 "	39.9 "	37.5 "	36.7 "

The IBATE surveys show a constant rise of Miro's popularity and a decline of Sandra's, which was exceeded for the first time since the beginning of the year. Also with respect to the first quarter, Saturnino and Moreira Franco had a relative increase in popular preference, but with variations: Brizola showed a small loss. The percentage of undecideds decreased.

Governors' Popularity

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The popularity of the governors of the most populous states increased in the first nine months of 1981, particularly that of those who were previously most unpopular. Compared with the figures obtained in surveys made in 1979 and 1980, when great declines in the popularity of those same governors were recorded, the rates this year show a visible trend toward an increasing popularity, or in strictly technical terms, a reduction in their unpopularity. The only exceptions are Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro, where Amaral de Souza and Chagas Freitas are increasingly unpopular.

The surveys made by the Gallup Institute show that the governors of Pernambuco and Parana, Marco Maciel and Ney Braga, respectively, whose rates of popularity remained stable in 1979 and 1980, continue to receive favorable marks in the first three quarters of 1981, while the governors of Bahia, Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, in that order, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, Francelino Pereira and Paulo Maluf, who previously recorded very low levels of popularity, showed a constant increase in 1981, without, however, reaching very great marks. The improvement by those three governors caused an almost total erasure of their negative images, without allowing, however, them to record the positive marks reached by Marco Maciel and Ney Braga.

In the most recent poll in September, the levels of prestige of those governors (obtained from the difference between the percentages of approval and reproval) were the following: Marco Maciel, +16 percent; Ney Braga, +11 percent; Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, -3 percent; Francelino Pereira, -5 percent; Paulo Maluf, -9 percent; Amaral de Souxa, -26 percent and Chagas Freitas, -33 percent.

According to the Gallup Institute report, "It has been observed that the power of transferring votes (to the candidates supported by them) by those who hold executive positions is directly proportional to the degree of popular approval of their administration." Therefore, concludes the public opinion poll institute, "It can be said that there are some possibilities of the transfer of votes in the cases of Governors Marco Maciel and Ney Braga." It adds: "It could be that such possibilities could come to exist, if the present trends continue, in the cases of Bahia, Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo," and "The present governors of Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul tend to have no possibilities of the transfer of votes."

Opinions on the Performance of Governors in September 1981 (in percentages)

Believe the present governor is performing	Marco Maciel (PE)	Ney Braga (PR)	Antonio Carlos Magalhaes (BA)	Fran- celino Pereira (MG)	Paulo Maluf (SP)	Amaral de Souza (RGS)	Chagas Freitas (RJ)
Very well	18	12	15	8	8	6	3
well	39	41	30	36	36	28	22
average	37	34	29	36	35	42	35
badly	6	5	10	9	10	10	10
very badly	4	3	9	4	8	8	13
No opinion	2	5	7	7	3	6	17
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rate of approval							
(very well and well)	57	53	45	44	44	34	25
Disapproval							
(average, badly, very badly)	41	42	48	49	53	60	58
Rate of approval	+15	+11	-3	-5	-9	-26	-33

Chagas Freitas and Amaral de Souza are the only ones in decline.

8908

CSO: 3001/38

USSR'S USTINOV WARNS U.S. ON ANTI-CUBAN MOVES

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Nov 81 p 6

[Article: "'The United States Must Consider the Consequences of an Action Against Cuba,' Said Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov at the Solemn Ceremony Dedicated to the 64th Anniversary of the October Revolution"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (PL)—Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov today accused the U.S. Government of making widespread use of international terrorist methods and shamelessly intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

The member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and Soviet minister of defense spoke at a session solemnly dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Presiding over the ceremony at the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin were Soviet Communist Party Secretary General and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, other top Soviet leaders and distinguished political figures from foreign countries.

In his speech Ustinov said that aggression-bent U.S. and NATO factions are persistently undermining the military strategic balance that has been created.

"Given the present balance of power in the world," he added, "this course is nothing more than political adventurism."

Farther on he reported that the United States is waging an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution and deploying its arms in the Middle East, supporting Israel's expansionist policy.

He also pointed out that American imperialism is with money and arms maintaining tyrannical and unpopular regimes like those in El Salvador and Chile while it supports the piratical acts of the South African racists.

Later on the Soviet minister of defense said that Washington is promoting the re-birth of Japanese militarism and with anti-Soviet aims favors the military strengthening of China.

Regarding Soviet-American relations, he maintained that the present administration is attempting to raise doubts about everything positive that was achieved in the way of detente in the 1970's.

The Soviet leader, whose speech was repeatedly applauded by his listeners, vehemently rejected the attempts of the U.S. Government to engage in a dialogue with the USSR from positions of strength.

In connection with this topic he emphasized that the only real basis for a dialogue, like it or not, has to be the principle of parity and equal security.

"The Soviet Union invariably starts with the premise that a nuclear war can be prevented and peace maintained," the speaker said, adding: "Soviet faith in peace also presupposes the most attentive and careful attitude toward the defense of the country."

Elsewhere in his speech the Soviet minister of defense mentioned that the United States had recently intensified its campaign of false accusations and threats against the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

He maintained that, using absolutely unfounded pretexts, the United States is increasing tensions centering about Cuba and directly threatening it with "punitive actions."

Ustinov warned that the U.S. Government must consider the consequences such actions may have.

Referring to the situation in Poland, he denounced the internal and external forces that are trying to restore the bourgeois regime in that socialist country and said that the Communists and all patriotic Poles will always have the full support of Poland's sister nations.

Ustinov dedicated another part of his speech to unmasking the campaign based on a supposed Soviet military threat and the belief, "encouraged by imperialist factions," in the capability of unleashing a decisive nuclear strike.

"Let no one doubt the capability of the socialist countries to protect their historic conquests," he affirmed.

Ustinov denied that there was any validity in the belief that a nuclear war could be won by firing the first shot and in connection with this he deplored the fact that the United States had not backed the Soviet proposal in the United Nations to renounce any such action.

In the first part of his speech he said that the Soviets have reached the 64th anniversary of the socialist revolution more closely united than ever with the Communist Party and the Central Committee, headed by their beloved leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

11,466
CSO: 3010/390

CPUSTAL LETTER TO CTC'S VEIGA EXPRESSES SUPPORT

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] (PL)—The Executive Secretariat of the Latin-American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL) yesterday issued a statement in Mexico City condemning the Reagan administration's threats against Cuba.

The CPUSTAL also sent a cable to Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), in which it expressed the organization's unrestricted solidarity with "the glorious island of liberty" in the face of the United States' goals of aggression.

Made "in the face of the cynical and criminal statements of the Reagan administration," which is in this way attempting "to justify an imminent attack on socialist Cuba," the CPUSTAL declaration contains the following four points:

1. It expresses its most vehement condemnation of this campaign orchestrated by Yankee imperialism and its lackeys in an attempt to diminish the prestige of the Cuban revolution and its illustrious example for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean's struggle for national liberation.
2. It denounces the latest statements made by Mr Reagan and his administration as a cold-blooded plan for an imminent attack on Cuba.
3. In the face of so serious a situation, it reaffirms its most unrestricted solidarity with the glorious Cuban revolution, the workers and their CTC, the people and revolutionary government of Cuba, paying homage to their worthy and firm revolutionary attitude, designed, as always, to defend our peoples' sacred principles of sovereignty and self-determination.
4. It calls on all its affiliated labor unions and friends and all the workers and peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to denounce this criminal intention of Yankee imperialism, to step up mobilization and solidarity actions with socialist Cuba and to address themselves to the CTC, reiterating their most ardent solidarity.

The cable to Roberto Veiga reiterates the CPUSTAL's condemnation of the United States' objectives for an imminent attack on Cuba and pays homage to "the Cuban people's firm attitude in defending their revolution."

This message concludes, noting that the CPUSTAL secretary had made an appeal to the labor unions and workers of Latin America to denounce the "criminal threats of imperialism" and reaffirm their "solidarity with Cuba and its glorious revolution," expressing its solidary support to the CTC.

MANAGERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AT ENC REPORTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 16 Oct 81 pp 28-31

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez: "Caribbean Navigation: Analysis of an Entrepreneurial Performance"]

[Text] The 15th anniversary of the founding of the present Caribbean Navigation Enterprise [ENC] will be celebrated this year. This activity in the field of maritime cargo and passenger transportation is of significant importance to the nation's economy. The most important enterprise in this category is the Mambisa Navigation Enterprise, which also is celebrating its 20th year of existence.

This report on the Caribbean Navigation Enterprise first will attempt to delineate--in an expository manner--the characteristics of the operations of the enterprise, the resources available to it, its principal transportation categories, the areas in which its fleet operates, and other aspects of informational interest, and subsequently to analyze--as the second part of the report--the results of the economic performance of the enterprise (at least as regards the first half of this year) as well as to state our opinion concerning certain aspects of work in this sphere of activity, based on the information at hand.

That is to say, we shall examine the problems resulting from structural changes; the operating efficiency of the fleet; the fares and rates, and their impact on the profitability of the enterprise; and a very important consideration, namely whether the formation of economic stimulation funds has been recommended, and if not why not.

Activities

For a number of years Cuba has occupied third place among the nations of Latin America in respect to commercial maritime tonnage, surpassed only by Brazil and Argentina (respectively in first place and second place). In the context of this relative position we may add that of the two Cuban shipping enterprises, the Mambisa Navigation Enterprise operates large-tonnage vessels exclusively on international routes, while the Caribbean Navigation Enterprise transports cargo and passengers in the domestic coastwise trade as well as various types of cargo in the Caribbean regional trade; it also carries occasional cargoes of fuel to Europe and the Mediterranean region. The ENC also engages in other activities in support of its principal function; these activities include any ship repairs that may be required; operation of the ports of Batabano and Nueva Gerona; the towing of vessels both

domestically and internationally; and the provision of food service in connection with the transportation of passengers. Since mid-1980, moreover, it has been in charge of short-haul coastwise shipping in the eastern coastal service, using small vessels suited to this traffic.

Existing Capacities

The ENC fleet consists of 27 vessels, most of which are specialized for the transport of specific products (fuels, bulk cement, liquefied gas and so forth); the average age of these units is 16 years.

Of this total, 12 vessels are available for the transport of 51,000 deadweight tons (DWT) and 93,730 DWT of liquid cargo. The passenger fleet, for its part, consists of 15 vessels (two transshipment vessels, two passenger vessels, and 11 "Kometa" hydrofoils. The enterprise also operates a park of tugboats, barges and motorized sailboats for the short-haul traffic.

Transportation Categories

The transportation of liquid cargo occupies a predominant position in the economic activity of the enterprise, and the principal category of this type of cargo is petroleum products. Another important category is the coastwise transport of sulfuric acid, although the quantities involved are smaller.

The dry-cargo fleet, for its part, is composed of vessels of universal type for general cargo, together with some specialized units for the bulk transport of cement. These specialized units are employed basically in transporting cargo to the Caribbean region and--in smaller volume--in the domestic coastwise service.

Areas of Relatively Heavy Traffic

With respect to the domestic service, the areas of heaviest traffic are to be found in the short-haul coastwise service between the ports of Batabano and Nueva Gerona and in the service for the eastern provinces.

The coastwise traffic, for its part, takes place among the principal ports of the nation; Hava a, Santiago de Cuba and Mariel are among the more important ports of origin.

With respect to the international traffic, service is maintained to Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, Curacao, Guyana and other Caribbean countries; it consists primarily of the export of bulk cement and dry cargo and other products of Cuba's foreign trade.

Most Productive Vessels

In the context of all this activity by the ENC fleet one must emphasize the fact that the workers' effort has been unflagging, and in this connection we wish to place particular emphasis on the work of the collective of the Margarito Iglesias repair shops, whose effort is making it possible for many units completely to fulfill their transportation plans. The contribution of the movement of innovators and rationalizers in this connection is very significant; through their inventiveness the movement solves problems that find no solution even in the market of

convertible foreign exchange, in that it has succeeded in salvaging--or constructing--parts no longer offered in that market. The most productive vessels in 1980 were the tankers "10 de Octubre" and "Primero de Mayo"; the bulk cargo ship "Capitan San Luis"; and the motorship "Bahia de Nipe."

In the first half of 1981 the position of vanguard was attained by the tankers "Olo Pantoja" and "5 de Septiembre," together with the previously honored "10 de Octubre" and "Primero de Mayo" and the bulk cargo ship "Capitan San Luis."

Economic Statistics

Since 1978 the Caribbean Navigation Enterprise has been included in the economic statistics. In 1980 it fulfilled its production plan by 113 percent, and its compliance with the corresponding indicators was adjudged acceptable.

During the first half of 1981 the enterprise maintained its record of fulfillment, as shown in the following results: value of gross production, 101.8 percent; labor productivity, 111 percent; average wages, 96.9 percent; cost per peso of gross production, 98.4 percent. It is nonetheless useful to point out that although these indicators reflect a positive balance in respect to economic performance, it appears that the enterprise has problems of a financial nature. One cause of these problems is presumed to be the existing rate and fare schedules, which make it impossible to obtain the planned profit margins and compel the enterprise to operate on the basis of planned losses.

Utilization of the fleet has been hampered by the congestion of the port, primarily in respect to the time lost in waiting for docking space for loading and unloading--delays that cannot be imputed to the vessels themselves. This situation--which was particularly critical last year--has improved somewhat, although there remains much room for improvement in this respect.

Investments

The Caribbean Navigation Enterprise has drawn up a comprehensive plan for ship acquisition and construction during the current 5-year period. In the area of ship acquisition, two specialized cargo vessels for the transport of fuel and liquefied gas have been chartered in Japan, and various types of vessels for the transport of general cargo and hydrocarbons have been chartered in Rumania. Some of these units will begin operations in Cuba late this year and early next year; they will be used both in the domestic coastwise traffic and in the Caribbean region. Plans also call for the addition of new vessels for short-haul coastwise shipping; these will be designed and built in Cuban shipyards and will gradually replace the units of the coastwise fleet that require replacement, principally those employed in the eastern coastal service. Plans also call for investments to be made for tugboats, barges and other auxiliary vessels that will likewise be built in Cuban shipyards.

Also under study as part of this development plan are construction projects designed to support the activities of the merchant fleet and coastwise navigation, notably the following projects:

1. A functional marine terminal at Nueva Gerona for the reception of general cargo and passengers destined for Isla de la Juventud.

2. Modernization of the port of Batabano.

3. Initiation of design and survey work on Isla de la Juventud with a view to construction of a specialized port for the export of citrus.

Plans also call for small-scale investments to be made for the wharf at La Coloma, Pinar del Rio Province, where passenger traffic was initiated last August to and from Isla de la Juventud utilizing "Kometa" hydrofoils.

Also in Nueva Gerona, a center will be built for the preparation of food to be served to passengers who use the maritime passenger services, together with other construction projects in support of the short-haul coastwise activity.

Journalist's Opinion

The Caribbean Navigation Enterprise has clearly made progress in the 15 years since it was founded. Its activities have expanded from the national to the international field, and in particular to a region that is so naturally within its scope: the Caribbean. Its total tonnage has increased significantly, and it has added vessels of advanced technology to its fleet. Its operations have become more complex; its services have been diversified; and the volume of financial resources available to it has increased.

Not everything is going smoothly, however. The experience of recent years demonstrates the need for making structural changes that will enable the enterprise to function with greater flexibility and efficiency. The operational efficiency of its fleet should accordingly be improved and its rotation cycles expedited despite the good results reflected in the most recent statistics.

On the other hand, it is also necessary to compensate the imbalance which is the cause of the delays that are not attributable to the vessels themselves, and also of the consequences (which we have mentioned above) of these delays in terms of a slower rotation of these units, lower productivity, increased expenses, and so forth, without a corresponding fair return.

We also take this opportunity to ask: "To what extent will it be possible to change the existing rates and fares--which were based on 1978 costs--when the overall price reform has not yet taken place and these rate and fare schedules therefore do not provide margins of profit that are appropriate for an activity--such as the maritime transportation of cargo and passengers--that is based on the commercial relationships of receipts and payments?

We can of course question this latter aspect, by asking: "Instead of increasing rates and fares, would it not be a sounder policy from an economic standpoint to reduce costs?

Lastly, we wish to bring up something very important, to wit: "Why is it that having obtained favorable results in respect to the basic indicators of the economic calculations preparatory to creation of the stimulation fund within the enterprise, no recommendation was made that this benefit be received not merely in 1981 but also in 1982?

We believe that there exist behind this negative circumstance certain problems relating to control, organization and efficiency in some sectors of the management of the enterprise--problems that are demonstrably prejudicial to the efforts of the other workers of this entity whose function it is to provide maritime transportation services. We would like at the same time to extend our appreciation to those--the majority--who have been able efficiently to carry out the tasks that correspond to their respective functions.

These are the conclusions we have reached, interspersed with some questions which we raised and which--one must acknowledge--in no way becloud the favorable balance sheet presented by the Caribbean Navigation Enterprise in summing up its 15 years of existence.

10992

CSO: 3010/274

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Rolando Meneses]

[Text] Ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia Gombosurenguin Dashdavaa, who has just presented his credentials to the Cuban Government, has given his first press conference, which coincided with the 60th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Mongolian friendship treaty.

He noted that that treaty, signed on 5 November 1921 between the Revolutionary Mongolian Government and Soviet Russia, has had a historic significance for the destinies of the Mongolian people and the development and reinforcement of our fraternal relations.

After speaking of the development of his country in all fields, Dashdavaa condemned the activities of Yankee imperialism and Beijing's domination of others. He mentioned the efforts of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Great Hural and President Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal to promote nonintervention and discourage the use of force with an eye to guaranteeing peace.

He expressed his solidarity and that of his country with Cuba at this time of Yankee imperialist threats and acts of aggression. "Our people," he said, "are informed about everything that is happening in this part of the world and they raise their voices in active solidarity with Cuba, its government and its people."

11,466

CSO: 3010/394

FOURTH NATIONAL FRONT CONFERENCE HELD IN HAVANA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 6 Nov 81 p 54

[Text] Broad exchanges of experiences based on the efforts being made by their respective mass organizations as well as in the development of international solidarity, the anti-imperialist struggle and peace were the final results of the Fourth Conference of National Fronts, held by the socialist countries and mass and social organizations which, with the participation of delegations from 17 nations, held sessions for 2 days in Convention Hall in Havana.

A free and victorious Cuba, ready to defend its revolution with any means that may be necessary against its powerful, threatening and demented neighbor, was once again the state for an event during which imperialist machinations against the freedom and independence of peoples were denounced, one which furthermore most usefully served the future development of bilateral and multilateral relations among these organizations, which bring together many social forces, as well as the implementation of tasks that will help in achieving the closest association among the broad masses of the people as regards vital problems in the development of those countries that have adopted an independent and socialist course to follow.

During the opening session Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), reaffirmed the fact that "we are fervent lovers of peace, but we will not compromise on a single one of our principles, we will not yield to imperialism, we want peace with modesty, peace with dignity, an honorable peace that will permit us to hold our heads high, with pride, before present and future generations." These words were extensively received by the delegates who were present, from: the GDR, Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Socialist Ethiopia, Hungary, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present at this session were Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, and Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo.

The opening of the session began with a greeting from Cuba, as the host country for the event, to the participants who, at the last conference had decided that this one would be held in Cuba, the foremost socialist country in the Americas. The vice coordinator of the CDR, Maria Teresa Malmierca, said that the presence of delegations from 17 countries was of great significance.

11,466

CSO: 3010/395

UNESCO REGIONAL DIRECTOR LOPEZ INTERVIEWED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Report on interview with the director of the UNESCO Regional Cultural Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Luis Lopez Alvarez, by Elvira Pelaez in Havana; date not given]

[Text] Quite rightly concerned over the current international tension, Mr Luis Lopez Alvarez, director of the UNESCO Regional Cultural Office for Latin America and the Caribbean — with headquarters in Havana — began the interview he granted GRANMA by speaking of the urgent necessity of saving mankind from a new world war.

Starting with its fundamental texts, UNESCO declares itself for man. It is against war and the arms race and works tirelessly to see to it that peoples develop and get to know themselves and one another better. He emphasized that working in this direction is cooperating in the maintenance of peace in the world. And he added that UNESCO education, culture, science and communication programs are aimed at improving all peoples and achieving a more united mankind.

GRANMA interviewed Mr Lopez Alvarez on the occasion of UNESCO's 35th anniversary.

In his statements he reported that UNESCO will be reorienting its programs and activities from now until February 1982 to work out the medium-term plan for 1984-1989.

"Thus," he said, "it is concentrating on a limited number of major programs which do not involve single fields, but are interdisciplinary and formulated in such a way as to be understood not only by specialist, but also by the public at large."

Among the general lines of this effort UNESCO grants priority to the underdeveloped countries, reconciles thinking on programs agreed on with the kinds of action needed to successfully realize them and advances those ideas on which an international consensus can be reached in terms of treaties, agreements, etc. or which may recapitulate initiatives and requirements of the different countries.

UNESCO for Latin America and the Caribbean

The director of the UNESCO Regional Office noted that it hopes to eliminate illiteracy in Latin America and the Caribbean by the year 2000. To do so the organization is coordinating ideas and projects and promoting an exchange of aid and experiences among peoples. He added that Cuba is a country with a lot of experience.

Regarding the field of science, he pointed out that they are working on the balance sheet for the region's water resources, which includes the drawing up of a drinking water map, and on a program to slow down the process of aridity in historically arid regions like those that exist in Chile and Argentina.

He noted that UNESCO efforts are also centered on a program for the urgently needed preservation of the cultural heritages of the different countries (Peru, Guatemala, Ecuador, among others). He stressed the fact that the organization plans to cooperate with the Cuban Government on the plan to restore the old city of Havana.

The regional office is particularly involved in two major operations: cultural studies and cultural development. The first comprises the collection of works that already include classics in the universities of the region: "America Latina en su literatura" [Latin America Through Its Literature], "America Latina en su musica" [Latin America Through Its Music], "America Latina en sus artes plasticas" [Latin America Through Its Plastic Arts], "Africa en America Latina" [Africa in Latin America] and "America Latina en su arquitectura" [Latin America Through Its Architecture]. Lopez Alvarez explained that the narrators of the last two of these works are Cubans: Manuel Moreno Fraginals and Roberto Segre.

Other texts, on migratory cultures in Latin America, the Mayan and Aymara culture and other topics, are being prepared. He added that UNESCO is also getting ready to begin a work on the Iberian cultures' contribution to this continent.

He reported that UNESCO is soon to launch a major project aimed at describing the general history of Latin America and the general history of the Caribbean.

Lopez Alvarez noted that, as regards the office's second operation, it is contemplating assistance so that the countries concerned can carry out their cultural policies or specific aspects of them. This will comprise cultural planning, the training of suitable personnel to perform cultural missions, education in the arts, etc.

Based in Havana for 30 years now, this UNESCO office has considerably contributed to the benefiting of our peoples. Other conferences, contacts and plans are expected through its efforts.

Taking stock of its 35 years, UNESCO can be proud of what it has achieved: helping people to prosper and realize their plans throughout the world for the good of mankind.

11,466
CSO: 3010/395

MEXICAN COOPERATION IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma]

[Text] Architect Francisco Covarrubias Gaitan, general director of the Urban Equipment and Housing Division of the Mexican Department of Human Settlements and Public Works, believes that broad cooperation in the field of construction of housing and public buildings on the basis of an exchange of experiences between his country and Cuba is feasible.

He added that such mutual cooperation would be facilitated due to the fact that the areas of Cuban-Mexican cooperation are already defined through both multilateral and bilateral procedures.

Covarrubias heads the Mexican delegation to the International Architecture Seminar on Construction Systems for Housing and Public Buildings which took place in Convention Hall in Havana. The other members of that sister nation's delegation are architects Gustavo Romero, assistant director of housing, and Gonzalo Lara, head of the Division of Housing Investment Programs of the same department.

In statements made to GRANMA he spoke of the efforts of President Jose Lopez Portillo's government, aimed at reducing housing costs for the benefit of broad segments of the population, and stressed the fact that during the 5-year period 1976-1981 the public sector built more units than it did during the half century covering 1925-1975.

In connection with this he reported that during the current year the public sector had planned to build a total of 223,000 housing units, but due to inflation — basically manifested in the increase in value of urban land and materials — that figure will be reduced by approximately 9 percent.

The distinguished Mexican architect, who presented an interesting paper on housing problems in Mexico and the advanced modular system established in that country, based on standardization of components and systematization of prototypes used in the construction of housing units and other buildings, was of the opinion that the novel movement represented by the Cuban microbrigades constitutes a very positive experiment and corresponds to the interests of a nation with full employment.

11,466

CSO: 3010/394

NEW MECHANIZED HERBICIDE SPRAYING METHOD DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Aug 81 p 31

[Article by Jose R. Garcia Gonzalez: "Time and Labor Saving"]

[Text] Creativity of BTJ [Youth Technical Brigades] member increases productivity in herbicide spraying.

The manual spraying (using the hand-held unit) of 80 cords [1 cord = 414 centiares] requires the use of eight operators and several complete working days; however, following the project of automotive mechanic Juan Hernandez and his assistant Rafael T. Garcia, the manpower has been reduced to three workers and the task now only takes 8 hours.

The innovation created by this young member of the BTJ consisted in building his own equipment unit for spraying herbicides, using as fundamental raw material certain parts declared surplus.

This device is made up of a set of wheels, two fiberglass tanks with a capacity of 55 gallons each, a hydraulic pressure pump (with wheel and bypass valves), two portable arms with three regulating nozzles, a pair of 15-m hoses and individual regulation systems for each arm. Besides, it has been equipped with a mechanism which maintains the mixture of the substances inside the tanks.

For movement on land, we need a tractor which, in addition to towing the unit, powers the pressure pump of this equipment. It must be pointed out that the work can be done with two nozzles at a time or with only one, if the features of the strip of land so require.

The equipment is now being satisfactorily used at the cane experimental station in Jovellanos, Province of Matanzas, and has proved its efficiency and productivity in practice.

5058

CSO: 3010/372

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN CIENFUEGOS PORT DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 2 Oct 81 pp 28-31

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez: "Cienfuegos: From the Old Port to the New"]

[Text] I. Old Port

One of the busiest ports in the nation is the port of Cienfuegos Province, whose capital and port city is known as the "Pearl of the South." The renowned Jagua Bay--on whose shore the port is located--measures 16 kilometers in length and almost 6 kilometers in width and has sufficient depth to accommodate vessels of deep draft.

In the old port the revolution inherited a number of small wharves and warehouses of limited capacity, all of which had been subjected to heavy use. Large-scale investments had therefore to be made in order to prolong the useful life of these installations while construction of a new port on the north shore--a part technologically in accordance with the modern era--went forward with notable success.

The old port is operated (as the new one will also be) by the Central Mambisas Shipping Enterprise, which also manages the ports of Isabela de Sagua, Calbarien and Casilda, the first two of which are in Villa Clara Province and the third in Sancti Spiritus Province.

The most important of these is the port of Cienfuegos. It consists of five berths, three of which adjoin the platform that occupies the former site of the so-called Donestevez wharves, which were reputedly named after a personage of the former era who held a monopoly on the port concession.

Two other berths are situated on the north shore: those of the Bulk Sugar Terminal and the Grain Combine. They will become Berths 1 and 2, respectively, beginning the "great cordon" that will extend to Berth 13 of the ultramodern port now under construction on this shore.

Returning to the subject of the old port, we can say that with completion of the paving of the platform for the three "Donesteves" berths, together with the access and illumination facilities, it will be possible to handle--by mechanized means--cargo totaling in excess of 300,000 tons per year. All this is, of course, for the future--albeit the near future. Let us therefore analyze how the port has fared in recent times.

Last year the port of Cienfuegos faced a serious situation because--among other reasons--of inefficient utilization of the work day (never better than 56 percent utilization, a figure far below the national average for that year). To this must be added a number of organizational shortcomings and lax requirements on the part of the middle-level cadres.

This low productivity was also partly the result of nonfulfillment, by the entities of the domestic economy, of the schedules for withdrawal of their merchandise from the perimeter of the port. This resulted in a serious accumulation of freight in the few existing enclosed warehouses and other space available for this purpose inside the perimeter.

Another negative factor of equal importance in the campaign that has been--and is being--waged against the payment of demurrage was (and is) the failure to deliver on time the CPE-2 documents, which serve as the basis for the distribution of imported cargo to its consignees in the domestic economy. As one would assume, all this added up to the flight of foreign exchange due to the delays in unloading the foreign vessels that dock in the port of Cienfuegos. Moreover, the delay in unloading the Cuban vessels--although not resulting in the direct expenditure of foreign exchange--adversely affected the rotation of these vessels and accordingly the transportation commitments made for their services.

The party then entered the picture, and in July of last year Comrade Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, met with the workers and administrators and discussed the situation, following which it was agreed that this southern port should handle a minimum of 35,000 tons per month in an effort to maximize operational efficiency. The reaction to this appeal was so positive that fulfillment of the annual plan was achieved this past week.

The year 1981 continues to be a year of great aspirations for the Cienfuegos port workers in respect to the fulfillment of economic targets. The plan for the year calls for the handling of 346,000 tons--a figure greater than that of 1980. One must take into account the fact that the insufficiency of ship arrivals is one factor that could conspire against fulfillment of the plan and that cannot be imputed either to the workers or to the port authorities. For our part, we shall be alert to the possibilities for success that we shall indicate on the pages of this section of BOHEMIA.

One situation that exists--one which we wish to underscore because of the economic and social harm it can cause--is the fact that some of the consignee organizations are rather careless about fulfilling their obligations with respect to removing the merchandise they have stored in the port. For this reason, substantial tonnages remain stored in the open air and in many instances suffer deterioration.

On our visit to the port, for example, we saw manifests and bills of lading for cargo acquired by import enterprises but bearing no markings, no attached contracts, nor any other means of identifying the consignees whether they be located in the province or any other region of the country. This cargo--which has even included complete sets of machinery--sometimes remains abandoned for months and even years without being claimed by anyone.

In summing up our visit to this old port which is so replete with history, may we say that it has a labor force--directly engaged in production--that consists of 25 brigades of which Brigade 14 is the most outstanding, having established innumerable national records and other records.

We should add a short note to the effect that the Central Mambisas Shipping Enterprise (which as we have indicated administers the ports of Cienfuegos, Isabela de Sagua, Caibarien and Casilda) was authorized to establish economic stimulation funds, to the great satisfaction of all its workers.

II. New Port

The new port being constructed on the north shore--an area of major industrial development in this southern city--is intended to respond to the requirements of the traffic that it is already generating, as well as additional future traffic.

Matanzas Province, with its vast citrus-growing area of Jaguey Grande, and provinces such as Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila and Camaguey, will be served by the highway network from this modern port installation the construction of which is making significant progress.

It will perhaps be useful to call attention once again to industrial projects such as the nitrogenated-fertilizer plant, the Carlos Marx cement plant, the second half of the thermal electric plant, the petroleum refinery, and the new sugar mill, to which may be added the future (near future) nuclear electric power plant--a "shock project" of the youth movement.

In this connection we can reveal that some of the berths planned for the short and medium term are in the intermediate phase of construction; these comprise Berths 3 to 13, inasmuch as Berths 1 and 2 (those of the Bulk Sugar Terminal and Grain Combine) have been in use for a number of years, as we have already indicated.

The work currently in progress on five of these new berths--extending for almost 1 kilometer--involves dredging, pile driving, paving, and the installation of cranes. Each berth will have a depth of 12 meters, sufficient to accommodate vessels of large tonnage.

At the moment of writing the present article, two of these berths have been completed and plans call for a third to be completed in the first quarter of 1982. These berths will be equipped with a total of 10 Ganz gantry cranes of Hungarian manufacture, each with a capacity of up to 12 tons. According to the investment plan of the Central Mambisas Shipping Enterprise, which is executing the project, an additional two berths will be constructed during the remainder of the 5-year period.

Two packing plants are being built in conjunction with these projects, one adjoining Berth 3 and the other in the vicinity of the port; they will be used to prepare citrus for export.

Also in connection with the construction of the packing plants, a site is being graded for construction of a roofed warehouse having a capacity of 6,000 metric tons of freight and also open-air storage facilities.

The project further includes a second cordon of docking facilities which will involve the construction of three berths to be equipped with cranes having a capacity greater than that of the Ganz cranes. Access railroad tracks and roads will be built in conjunction.

Classified by zones, the berths will be specialized as follows:

Zone 1 will basically be devoted to handling cargoes of citrus for export and imported perishable cargo.

Zone 2 will handle general cargo for indoor storage and open-air storage, and cargoes of lumber.

Zone 3 is scheduled to handle roll-on/roll-off vessels and heavy cargo starting some time before the year 1990. Large-size containers will also be handled after that date.

Plans also call for the berths in this zone to handle perishable cargo imported on refrigerated ships from the Soviet Union and other member countries of the CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance].

It is believed, moreover, that the vessels which will use the new Cienfuegos port complex for the transport of citrus and perishable cargo will be of the "Kopennik" [sic] type.

General cargo will be carried in all-purpose ships of the "Leninskaya gvardia" type.

For lumber, ships of the "Sl-6" and "Sl-12" type will be used, and for Ro-Ro (roll-on/roll-off) cargo, ships of the "Magnitogorsk" type.

The fact is that during our tour we were able to observe that not everything was proceeding on schedule. Work on the hydrotechnical aspect of the project was being impeded by the fact that the Benotto pile drivers were doing their work at a very slow pace because of their poor technical condition, thereby causing significant delays in the progress of the work.

The installation of the cranes also encountered difficulties which arose primarily because of the inexperience of the work force, even though the latter has gradually improved in terms of knowledge and specialization thanks in great part to the contribution of the Hungarian advisers.

A shop for the repair of mechanical assemblies is also under construction only a few kilometers from the port installations. We were told at the site that the project had been delayed because of design problems at the outset and in particular because of construction errors.

Critique

We have described two situations--the situation at the old port (from the standpoint of its exploitation) and the situation at the new port under construction on the north shore of the bay--pointing out in each case some of the difficulties that have been encountered.

No action attains success without its ups and downs; no plan is implemented without its setbacks. We believe that both of these truisms are being borne out in practice, and that the important thing is whether every effort required to reach the

goal is made and whether--once the goal is attained--the result is worth that effort. In both cases we believe the answer is "yes" and that this answer is validated by the increased productivity of the port workers with respect to cargo handling and also by the progress of the new construction, whose modern profile is already a pleasure to see and is--taken as a whole--a partial manifestation of the overall economic development of Cienfuegos Province.

We trust that in our next journalistic effort we shall be able to reaffirm everything we have reported here concerning projects that are the goal not only of Cienfuegos but of the entire nation.

10992

CSO: 3010/274

COSEP DOCUMENT ALSO VIOLATED CRIMINAL CODE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] The directors of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], who signed an aggressive document addressed to Cdr Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta] not only violated the Social and Economic Emergency Law and the Law on the Maintenance of Public Security and Order but also Article 310 of the current Penal Code.

Dr Roberto Jose Ortiz Urbina, the Nicaraguan jurist, professor in the Central American University, said this in an interview he granted to EL NUEVO DIARIO.

Among his interesting, eminently judicial observations on the legal action initiated against the COSEP directors, Ortiz Urbina states that the document signed by the entrepreneurs corresponds to international ultrarightist plans. He emphasized that they have dropped the pretense of an apolitical position which they have falsely been claiming.

"In the first place," he added, "we should point out specifically that the entire contents of the letter signed by the COSEP members dated 19 October 1981 and addressed to Cdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra and published in LA PRENSA is eminently political."

He emphasizes that the mere reading of its entire contents reveals to the most uninitiated the clear and evident intention of politically questioning the direction of the revolution.

He points out that "the main concern of the signers of that document is the 'firm' tendency of the leadership toward Marxism-Leninism, a phenomenon that horrifies them and brings out their elitist preoccupation with class."

Serious Harm

"Whether or not their fears are founded or rational these men are ready to defend their convictions, their minority positions, to the death. We consider such a defense to be natural and permissible if it is carried out within the framework of an elevated and pragmatic scientific discussion, within the boundaries of a dialectic which will help us--within the limits of our historic laws and realities--to find our own road,

to find solutions consistent with our own nature, and will help us--working within the revolutionary process--toward economic moral, intellectual, physical and, in a word, human advancement. But such a defense must never be accompanied by deceit and false appearances which through ignorance or subtle perversity can, at any given moment, cause the revolution serious harm. This is the same as doing serious harm to the people."

He said that on other occasions, he had "quoted a Latin aphorism (Quotis Dubia Interpretatio Liberatatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit) [Sic] Whenever the interpretation of freedom is doubtful, the reply must be on the side of freedom."

"For this reason," he says, "even though in principle we recognize the right of political dissent, we affirm that such dissent can not be allowed to be so broad and limitless that it can harm the interests of the revolution, for the leaders of the revolution would be wrong if they were to countenance attacks against the sacred interests of the people and attempt to destroy or undermine its victories, achieved as they were by the blood of thousands of heroes and martyrs."

He said that it was for this reason, in order to express a truly judicial opinion, a truly scientific one on the contents of the document mentioned, it is necessary to read it, digest it and interpret it "from the point of view of its signers."

The International Ultraright

He then pointed out "the wearisome insistence with which that document states; 'we discern an unmistakable ideological line of Marxist-Leninist cut...the very speeches by members of the government in international forums, appear to follow the international Marxist-Leninist movements more than they do the principles that first inspired this revolution and should be its guide...the nationalism of a whole people is being threatened by the internationalism of a fanatical radical minority,'" He said, "This gives us reason for stating that the men from COSEP, abandoning the pretense of being apolitical, are following the dangerous path of politicking, embracing the postulates, the schemes, the principle and the tactics of the international ultraright which under the banner of the U.S. administration, are making the world experience one of the most dangerous moments of its entire existence."

The Criminal Code

He stated that based alone on the published parts of the document in question he was of the opinion that there is a justification for criminal prosecution, "not under the law on the Maintenance of Public Security and Order, which is of temporary effect, nor under the law governing the State of Social and Economic Emergency, but simply based on Article 310 of the current Penal Code."

That article states verbatim: "Any person who, inside the country or abroad, publishes or in any way makes false, exaggerated or tendentious reports which endanger the national economy or the public credit is liable to imprisonment of 1 to 6 years and a fine of 100 to 2,000 cordobas. The punishment will be doubled if the acts are committed for the benefit of foreign interests."

In the opinion of Dr Ortiz Urbina, it is easier in this case to relate the acts involved in the paragraphs quoted above to Article 310 of the Penal Code than to go about trying to "overextend the contents of clause C of Article 3 of the law on the State of Social and Economic Emergency which the Attorney General of the Republic has invoked in his petition against the members of COSEP."

When he was asked why he made this statement he said, "Simply because the most uninitiated person can realize that since Nicaragua lives in a capitalist geopolitical system with the countries of the area seeking to remain faithful to U.S. influence and with fierce pressure from the Reagan administration against the liberating and transforming efforts of our revolution, this insistence on categorizing the leadership as Marxist-Leninist, which in capitalist language is to say communist, is to invite the shutting off of all aid and all credit to the country. With this the national economy and the public credit is put in jeopardy."

He also states that this same principle is sufficient support for dealing with the other ideas expressed in the document. Departing from the political framework, it makes a direct incursion into the economic realm when it says, "The national economy is collapsing...Production does not show any signs of recovery. Social peace does not materialize and the mixed economy announced by the government recedes before the advance of the nationalization of property." Statements such as these are covered under "false or exaggerated news items that endanger the national economy."

He stressed that "these declarations by the men of COSEP can create chaos, noncompliance and fear among the people, provoking negative attitudes which could produce clear and irreparable harm to the revolution and to the people. This can be interpreted as 'Domestic attitudes which favor foreign interests,' which makes more serious the signers' position."

Dr Roberto Ortiz concluded by saying "I believe that since the judge on the case is the depositary of the law (Jura Novit Curiae), even though the proceedings have not been based on Article 310 of the Penal Code which we have cited he can apply it as his judgment and study of the case indicate. I confess that this opinion is very personal, but given in good faith, will all the impartiality that my position calls for and based on a completely professional judgment."

9204

CSO: 3010/322

POSITIONS OF REACTIONARIES, COMMUNISTS COINCIDE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Jose Adolfo Alfaro Rodriguez]

[Text] Some of the segments of our population have been surprised by the fact that certain representatives of private enterprise and certain "leaders" of the "communist" party have been arrested, especially since one immediately thinks of how dissimilar are the positions they apparently hold: one group representing the positions of the most extreme right and the other supposedly representing the more radical sectors of the left.

However, one must define both positions and the reasons why our revolutionary government decided on the arrest of these "leaders." It is not a coincidence that in these last few months, starting with the announcements made by our Revolutionary Cdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra on the 2nd anniversary of our Popular Sandinist Revolution, the international disinformation campaign has become more pronounced than before and that since the proclamation of the State of Social Economic Emergency, coercive and provocative military measures have been taken in our neighboring country to the north.

Domestically, the Nicaraguan reactionary movement, personified in the COSEP directors, and in response to the announcements by our national leadership with regard to the difficult economic situation we are experiencing and the abuses and provocations our movement is receiving from all the information media which are in the hands of those same reactionary sectors, had the gall to make the accusation, in a document which was made public, that our vanguard is promoting a new genocide in our country and a lot of other nonsense which actually was for the consumption of the most reactionary international circles, and which served to inflame even more the antipopular forces which would like to invade our country in order to establish fascism of a worse variety than that sponsored by Pinochet and the CIA in long-suffering Chile.

On the other hand, the Communist Party is nothing more than a miniscule group of persons who were expelled from the Nicaraguan Socialist Party in 1967 because of their antiworker positions and who have profited unfairly from that name which is sacred to the worldwide working class. In response to the announcement by our revolutionary government regarding the imminent closing of certain industries which because of their structure, their obsolete machinery and their very high production costs had to be closed in order to strengthen our scarce foreign exchange and use it more rationally, these communist opportunists adopted demagogic, opportunistic,

"economicist" and provocative positions, attempting to create a feeling of general unease in the working class. But their malice doesn't stop there. They accused our vanguard of having come to an understanding with the imperialists. In doing this they have adopted positions which coincide with the present objective of COSEP, the international reactionary forces, the CIA and imperialism which is: to attempt to destabilize the revolution politically, socially and economically. On the one hand we have the reactionaries launching an international disinformation campaign about our situation and authorizing their affiliates within our country to continue sabotaging production, now with a mystique. On the other hand we have the opportunists of the left, attempting to incite our working class so as to bring about the social instability so necessary in order to create the subjective conditions for the counterrevolutionary armed offensive. Such provocations cannot be allowed to continue as they have up to now and the corrective measures which our revolutionary government has taken are more than just at this point. The truth is that this whole situation is intimately related to Pedrito Joaquín's antinational crusade; to the \$35 million which has been approved by and made conditional by the Yankee senate; to the scintillating news stories of LA PRENSA which become more and more provocative; to the statements by the Yankee ambassadors in the area that communism and Soviet and Cuban influence have to be stopped; and to the prominence given to the news from Poland in the crisis of the labor union Solidarity and its leader Walesa (who encourages it and has declared that his dream is for Poland to return to the fold of the International Monetary Fund--read imperialism). All this is in no way coincidental but is directed so as to create more confusion in our country.

All of these positions of the extreme right are in no way different from those assumed by the leaders of the "communists" and other "causes" who advocate the adoption of opportunistic postures toward our working class and peasants. The freedom that our people attained with the triumph of our Sandinist Popular Revolution allowed those miniscule groups--who were timid and easily discouraged during the fascist-genocidal Somoza dictatorship--to assume, after we had freed ourselves, postures that are merely the product of a dogmatic-opportunistic interpretation of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theories, applied with the vision of a mole but with the clear objective of attaining a political place within the Nicaraguan revolutionary context which on 19 July 1979 they did not have.

The labor-political alliance, so necessary and urgent at this stage because of the counterrevolutionary machinations financed and supported by imperialism, the CIA and the national and international reactionary forces, should have been strengthened and should never allow rifts from which only our class enemies benefit.

COSEP has its reasons for trying to destabilize our movement. These are reasons of class, and they understand clearly that from 19 July 1979 they lost all power. They will do everything possible--within bourgeois limits--to regain this power and they will use any sophistry and falsehood possible to achieve it. Those of the "communist" party, motivated by interests which are most detrimental to our class, are getting on good terms with the national reactionaries to try to hinder the sweeping march of the Sandinist Popular Revolution. This is aggravated by their attempt to confuse our working class and peasants by means of dogmatic and opportunistic interpretations of what the founders of scientific socialism taught. Socialism is not established by decree. It is attained through a process of awareness, of education and culture as well as through an increase in the work force, through individual and

collective productiveness and through the development of the entire infrastructure which is necessary to achieve the highest possible degree of economic independence.

We should not be surprised at the defamation campaign which both groups are going to undertake.

On the one hand, the reactionaries of COSEP will proclaim that in Nicaragua we are now living under "communist totalitarianism" and will thus strengthen the international campaign against us. On the other hand, the opportunists, who have improperly appropriated the meaningfulness and the prestige of the term "communists" will pass themselves off as martyrs whose only crime is to prevent the revolution from falling into "accommodation" and "diversionism" and they will start to solicit popular contributions to defend themselves from the Sandinists. The positions of these people coincide even in this!

9204

CSO: 3010/322

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COMMERCIAL CORPORATION EXPLAINED

Managua LE PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 13

[Article by Auxiliadora Etchegoyen]

[Text] Complete details on how the People's Commercial Corporation [CORCOP] is functioning and the measures that are being taken to raise future production in this state organization were provided to LA PRENSA by CORCOP's director, Mr Uriel Cuadra.

Cuadra, who has wide experience in marketing as an official of INFONAC [National Development Institute] for 10 years and of the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] for 6 years, started speaking about what CORCOP is in itself Cuadra said that CORCOP has 44 enterprises all of which are engaged in the buying and selling of goods and services, depending on the lines of products or commercial services that they manage.

These enterprises are classified in the following branches or groups: Hardware and electrical household appliances, automotive, textile and household, supermarkets, peoples stores, distributors and services, etc.

Cuadra added that among these enterprises there are some that are 100 percent state owned and others of mixed capital. "In some enterprises our participation is in the majority, and in others we are minority shareholders."

Having completed studies in business administration, public accounting and civil engineering, Cuadra is a very competent technician.

How has their fiscal year been? Did the enterprises gain or lose, and how efficient are they?

"As is customary in the business sector, the fiscal year for our enterprises ends on 30 June every year. According to the overall results ending on 30 June of this year, the surplus obtained increased from 31.8 million cordobas in the 1979-80 period to 49.7 million cordobas in 1980-81," said Cuadra.

Degree of Efficiency

Cuadra maintains that these results are, in general, indicative of the degree of efficiency with which our enterprises are administered and therefore of their relative reactivation and development. Cuadra further explains: "I say relative because the increase in surplus also results from the fact that last year the Ministry of justice

allocated to us some other enterprises that were totally or partially confiscated and which therefore also contributed to the increase in overall surplus."

On the other hand, Cuadra pointed out, the relativity of the reactivation and development of the enterprises is explained by the fact that individually some were more efficient than others, which is logical and normal, he noted.

But, in general, Cuadra said, the results of the fiscal year are quite acceptable if we consider the acute economic crisis that Nicaragua is undergoing and the very limited availability of currency from the government; the latter being a significant factor for the business sector.

Cuadra further explained that one aspect that is very important to emphasize is the tax contribution to the state by our enterprises. In 1979-80 taxes were paid to the treasury and to Managua Reconstruction Junta of about 37.5 million cordobas, and in 1980-81 this contribution was about 95.8 million cordobas.

"I must clarify," Cuadra emphasized, "that these figures include taxes on sales for 20 and 54.3 million cordobas respectively, which we have kept, but their significance also lies in the degree of participation that has been reached by our channels for distribution in the market, which, although it is less than the participation by the private sector, has achieved a high enough level to become a valuable source of generating revenue for the state."

How are contacts with Central American companies being kept up? Have they increased or decreased?

Cuadra answers: "Immediately after the July 1979 victory, a large number of enterprises--today confiscated and allocated to CORCOP--were plundered and abandoned by Somoza, his family and supporters. Therefore there was a transition period in which business contacts with other Central American enterprises and those outside the region were lost.

"CORCOP, aware of the importance of these relations for the development of our enterprises and basically for supplying the domestic market in the interest of the consuming public, has been carrying out this major task to such an extent that not only have we succeeded in recovering and keeping our previous business contacts, but we have increased them."

It can be said, Cuadra added, that our business relations with the enterprises of other countries, especially in Central America, are excellent, since they have succeeded in understanding our projects and that the problem of imports and exports in Nicaragua is above all economic and not political; since many times these areas are confused, thus creating unnecessary obstacles that affect Nicaragua multilaterally.

The Priorities

How do the priorities established for currency affect CORCOP?

CORCOP, said Cuadra, and the whole business sector in general are appreciably affected by the priorities for the use of currency established by the government. Moreover, Cuadra added, in this order of priorities the business sector does not have a predominating position, and this causes supplying from abroad to be directed toward the food and household products that the people consume daily.

Cuadra also said that CORCOP is aware of how correct the government is to place a priority on currency for the productive sector, since this is the only way to resolve the economic problem in the middle and long term.

Domestically, Cuadra said, the APP [Area of People's Property] enterprises are affected as much as the private ones, since 60 percent of the currency available to the business sector has been allocated to the private enterprises. This gives us an idea that the APP business enterprises are also working with the limits put forward, Cuadra said.

As an alternative, Cuadra continued, CORCOP is purchasing from abroad with its own currency that it obtains as commissions for being the exclusive representative for products, machinery and equipment in general.

Also, added Cuadra, we are partially marketing national production, as a way of aiding Nicaragua's productive development.

The Chamber of Commerce has stated that CORCOP is unfairly competing with it. What can you tell us?

Cuadra, with his characteristic affability, answers: "On various occasions there has been talk of 'unfair competition' by CORCOP toward private business enterprises, and reference has been made to the total of currency that has been allocated to us."

This word "unfair," Cuadra clarifies, is being used with very little understanding, since recently the president of the Central Bank said that private enterprise was receiving 60 percent of the currency available for the whole sector. This fact confirms the mixed economy system considered in our government's plan.

Are the businessmen saying that CORCOP is trying to take their suppliers away from them?

In the field of business activity, asserts Cuadra, the bureaucracy has no place, and aware of this we have created for ourselves a policy that is not only dynamic but aggressive, through mobilization and constant negotiations with the suppliers abroad.

This assertion by the businessmen, says Cuadra, is a mistaken evaluation, since CORCOP is only carrying out in a dynamic way the normal activities of business, where supply and demand exists.

CORCOP, says Cuadra, does not place conditions on its purchases. It simply seeks in foreign markets those suppliers who offer the lowest prices, the best quality, the most attractive conditions and who fulfill their shipments.

Cuadra adds: "I believe that the officials of CORCOP and its enterprises, as well as their level of organization and coordination have achieved a high degree of technical proficiency and efficiency. Specifically, the complaints by the private businessmen in this regard are the best proof of the good work that we are developing.

Finally, Cuadra, who is one of the founding officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other enterprises assigned to Nicaragua's export sector, made known the measures that he has planned to improve CORCOP's performance even more.

The decapitalization and plundering that many enterprises now a part of CORCOP have undergone in the past are limiting factors in its process of reactivation and development, since, besides the scarcity of domestic financing for the business sector, our enterprises are often not considered credit worthy mainly because of their serious financial problems inherited from the dictatorship.

Another problem, already mentioned, Cuadra adds, is the low availability of currency for business and the restriction on certain imported products, which prevail in Nicaragua. However, some measures that CORCOP has established to achieve reactivation and development of enterprises are the following:

1. The signing of production-marketing agreements between the enterprises of the COIP [People's Industrial Corporation] and CORCOP. This will allow the functional specialization of the productive and business sectors of the state, thus avoiding duplication and inefficiency.
2. There is a plan to sign an agreement with MIDINRA [Ministry of Agricultural and Cattle Development and Agrarian Reform]; an agreement was already started with IFRUGALASA.
3. Rationing the use of our monetary resources through instituting a system of inter-enterprise financing.
4. Grouping of enterprises that handle similar lines of products or services to reduce expenditures and to obtain greater productivity through merging and the experience of technicians.
5. Austerity in expenditures by workers and the enterprise.
6. Actively participating in the domestic supplying of essential and semi-essential products through credits from friendly countries to resolve the scarcity of currency.

To conclude, said Cuadra, it was not possible to say the CORCOP enterprises would be reactivated, since some have deeper problems than others.

On the other hand, Cuadra added, their reactivation also depends on other factors such as national production levels, the volume of currency generated by our export products, and the financial help that Nicaragua will receive from abroad.

"Although it is good to point out," Cuadra said, "that we have skilled personnel and a well-recognized organizational structure as well as the firm will to forge ahead in a short time."

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CSO: 3010/324

AGRARIAN REFORM REGULATION PUBLISHED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Last 31 October LA GACETA published the Regulation of the Law of Agrarian Reform, issued by the Ministry of Agricultural Development, in which it is established that the taking of possession of lands will be carried out by the regional delegation of MIDINRA [Ministry of Agricultural and Cattle Development and Agrarian Reform] not later than 3 days after the affected landowner has been notified.

The regulation states that once the landowner has been notified and even in the event that he would have made an appeal, he will have to appear within 30 days with the deeds to the affected property before the appropriate regional delegation to make a statement under oath about:

The total area of the property; the names of the persons who are working the land under the old system, if this is the case, or the name one is known by if it is a matter of cooperatives; details on the goods attached to the affected property or to the area of affected land.

The regulation points out that if the affected individual does not tell the truth in his statement under oath or if he does not appear within the established time period, he will lose the right to compensation that may correspond to him and he will be committing the crime of real estate fraud described in the Criminal Code if he withdraws goods from the affected property.

Inventory

The regulation establishes that in the event that the affected individual does not appear within the indicated time period, the MIDINRA regional delegation will make up an inventory of goods and will proceed to measure the area of the property and the area of the affected land, within 30 days, which can be extended when merited.

The regulation adds that once the minister of agricultural development has made a firm decision and if the interested party does not take recourse or after he has made an appeal the appropriate agrarian tribunal pronounces its decision, and as soon as the minister has received the inventory of goods or the statement under oath, the awarding of the goods in favor of the state will take place.

Regarding compensation, the regulation states that the land and other goods declared affected by the agrarian reform and which were the object of expropriation will be paid with state bonds of the republic, except for abandoned lands and other goods which will go to the state without compensation.

Bonds

The regulation gives notice that these agrarian reform bonds will be of three types: class A bonds, redeemable in 15 years starting from the date they were issued; class B bonds, redeemable in 20 years with an annual interest of 3 percent; and class C bonds redeemable in 25 years with 2 percent annual interest.

The regulation clarifies that the class A bonds will pay for the lands given to peasants who are sharecroppers, who work on contract, who are tenant farmers and who are in a precarious situation or working under other similar conditions, as well as to cooperatives or other partnership forms and the goods attached to those lands, when the landowners have less than 500 manzanas.

Idle Land

And, finally, the class C bonds will pay for idle properties, for those lands given over to leasing, sharecropping, working on contract, tenant farming, precarious subsistence and other similar uses on behalf of peasants, individual growers or cooperatives, providing that the landowner has more than 500 manzanas in zone A and more than 1,000 manzanas in zone B.

Regarding the allotting of lands, which will be made by MIDINRA, the regulation provides that the following will be essential requirements for a person to be a beneficiary:

One must be Nicaraguan, 18 years or over, although foreign persons can also be beneficiaries if MIDINRA so authorizes; one must not be an owner of land or one must have a land surface less than that stipulated in article 36 of the same regulation (6,4 or more than 30 manzanas according to the type of land); and in the case of cooperatives or other partnership deals, these moreover must be established provisionally or finally.

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CUBA LENDS COUNTRY 70 SOVIET TRACTORS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] Seventy tractors of Soviet manufacture, provided as a loan by the Government of Cuba to Nicaragua are serving in the rice and cotton growing zones of Boaco and Leon respectively.

There are 10 model LUMZ-6-AM tractors with 65 horsepower and 60 Model MTZ-80 with 80 horsepower. The first group of tractors strengthens the work done in heavy mud in the Altamira state production units and in the rest of the La Concha, Las Brisas and El Tanque cotton growing UPES [Sandinist State Production Units] between La Paz Centro and Leon.

The Soviet tractors are of a universal type, which makes them useful for various agricultural tasks, such as preparing the land, planting, etc. The machines are simple to operate and easy to repair. Up to now they have not presented any big problems, since only two of the tractors are being repaired for minor technical problems.

Since this is a loan, Nicaragua will return to Cuba an equal number and type of tractors as soon as our country has similar machinery available.

We Are Seeking Technology

Miguel Gomez, director of the Enterprise for Agromechanization (AGROMEC), said that the government's efforts are directed toward obtaining a considerable share of agricultural machinery to replace the shortage that is the result of the destruction caused by the war and the Somozist plundering.

Nicaragua recently bought 600 tractors from the Soviet Union, an investment representing \$7.5 million, which is the result of a line of credit that the Soviets themselves made available to us. This transaction is verified by the importing enterprise of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Soviet machinery already in Nicaragua and that which will arrive has already demonstrated its quality in various places and at various events such as the Nebraska testing in the United States.

To guarantee that the machinery will be used properly, a group of Nicaraguan workers will be trained by Soviet technicians, and at the same time there are funds available for a group of our workers to be trained in this field.

However, there is a group of workers specialized in mechanics, maintenance and repair in Cuba; therefore, there is qualified personnel to take care of the machinery.

Moreover, there is a group of compañeros trained in that Caribbean island where they studied mechanics for 2 years.

Besides the Soviet tractors, Nicaragua acquired 45 combine cotton harvesters in the United States, to be used in the harvesting of the white speck cotton.

It should be pointed out that Nicaragua will take advantage of the support of friendly countries to acquire agricultural tools. In this regard, through financing Nicaragua will obtain a shipment of agricultural machinery originating from Venezuela, Mexico, Spain and Brazil.

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